HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I. HALIFAX, N. C. APRIL 16, 1829. NO.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.

☞ The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at $2 50 per annum, in advance, or $3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

☞ No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

*** Letters to the Editor must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to

SCOTLAND NECK
Private Academy.

THE subscriber having determined on the removal of the institution formerly kept in Halifax town, to the neighborhood of Scotland Neck, begs leave to inform those concerned, and Parents and Guardians generally, that the Spring Session of the above Academy will commence on Monday the 9th of March, and terminate on Friday the 31st of July. This institution will include two departments—MALE and FEMALE; and will be open to children of any age. The course of studies will be as follows:

4th CLASS—Spelling, Reading & Writing, with first Principles of Arithmetic. 2d CLASS—The same, with the addition of English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic advanced. 2d CLASS—Including the studies of the 3d and 4th, with the addition of Modern History, Epidomes of the Arts and Sciences, and Epistolary Writing. 1st CLASS—All the former studies reviewed, with the addition of Parsing and punctuation, Geography from an Atlas, Compositions on Selected Subjects, and Irvings Catechisms of Astronomy, Botany, Practical Chemistry, Jewish, Grecian, and Roman Antiquities, Mythology and Biography, with Ancient and Universal History.

The Female Department will be under the charge of Mrs. Norment, who will teach, in addition to the studies above enumerated, the more peculiar branches of Female Education, viz: Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing and Painting, and Music on the Piano Forte.

RATES AS FOLLOWS:

Literary tuition, per Session,	$10 00
Needle Work,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00
Music—when added to the above branches	10 00
With any of the above omitted,	15 00
Tax for fire wood, per session,	50

Persons wishing to patronise the above institution, will please send their children punctually, on the day of opening the School, that all may be classed, and commence their studies at the same time. It will be necessary, however, that the tuition of each session be paid at the time of entrance. Without this requisition, no pupil can be received.

Boarding may be had in the immediate neighborhood at $5 per month.

JOHN HAYWOOD NORMENT.

25th February, 1829. 5—

THE
Washington City Chronicle,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
Published in the City of Washington
By ROTHWELL & USTICK

THIS paper has been established at the seat of the general government, under auspices which the publishers think favorable to the encouragement of a periodical devoted, as it is, to the diffusion of literary, scientific and useful miscellaneous information. Its object has been, as it will continue to be, to promote the cause of letters, and to spread, within its range, a knowledge of all that may be new, interesting and valuable, in science, literature and the arts, together with the latest foreign and domestic intelligence. Mere party disputations are, and shall be seduously avoided, and nothing will be admitted but what may tend to enlarge and interest the mind, and improve and benefit the heart.

A summary of the proceedings of Congress will, during the sessions, be regularly given.

☞ The Chronicle is published every Saturday; and is printed in the best manner, on a large sheet, (imperial size.) Price $3 per annum, or $2 50 if paid in advance.

R & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public, that they are receiving their

SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS,

which comprises a handsome and very extensive assortment of nearly every article, New, Fashionable or Desirable in the

DRY GOODS LINE.

A very large supply of

Groceries of all descriptions,

HARDWARE,

HATS,

of every quality.

China, Glass and Earthenware.

SADDLERY,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

and an assortment of TIN WARE. Together with an assortment of Sole Upper, Harness, Skirting and Bridle LEATHER.—Calf, Kip, Morocco and Sheep Skins.—Soaps; Perfumery.

Ladies' Leghorn Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Work Baskets, Brushes of all kinds, Books, Stationary, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and Horn COMBS, Paints, Oils and Drugs; Pocket Books; Fur, Sealskin, and Morocco Caps, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at very moderate prices—many of the goods MUCH lower than they have been heretofore sold in this market. They have on hand a consignment of

HERRINGS AND SHAD,

of the best quality, which they will sell at reduced prices.

Being confident that they can give satisfaction to those who call on them as regards the quality, style & prices of their goods, they respectfully invite all who want to purchase to examine their assortment.

N. B. We will continue to buy COTTON and CORN for cash, and to take them in trade or payment. Those of our customers who wish to send their Cotton to Dunns & M'Ilwaine of Petersburg, to be Stored or Sold, will find us accommodating in our arrangements and anxious to promote their interest.

R. & J. D. & Co.

Halifax, N. C. Jan. 1829. 2—

Saddle and Harness Making Business.

THE subscribers embrace this opportunity of informing their customers, as well as the public generally, that they have on hand, and intend keeping,

A General Assortment of Articles in their Line,

which will be sold on very moderate terms, for Cash; or on a short credit to punctual customers. Those indebted to us, would do us a considerable favor by coming forward and settling their accounts, as it would be much to our advantage at this time.

CLARK & LITCHFORD.

N. B. Old Work repaired with neatness and despatch. C. & L.

January 30. 2—

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL pay fifty Dollars reward for apprehending and delivering to John Shaw, at Weldon, negroes Crawford and Daniel, belonging to the Roanoke Nav. Company, or $25 for either of them. The former is believed to be in the upper part of the county of Northampton, where he has a wife, & the latter in the neighborhood of Halifax.

A. JOYNER.

March 2, 1829. 3w—9

AUCTION.

THE remaining stock of Goods which was not disposed of at Feb. court last, will positively be sold by the subscriber at auction, for cash during our approaching court. The stock consists of Clothes, Casameres, Bombazetts, Cambric's, Muslins, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Silk Straw and Leghorn, Banboxes, Axes, Hoes, paints, Silks and Sattins, &c &c

No doubt Gentlemen of the country and others would do well to attend.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, March 2, 1829.

FRANTIC

Will stand the ensuing season at the following places, viz: one day in every week at David Day, Esq.'s in Halifax county, one day in every week at Mr. William Leigh's, in Greensville, Va. and the ballance of his time at the stable of the subscriber, in Northampton county, N. C. and will be let to mares at the reduced price of TWELVE DOLLARS the season, and TWENTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal—the insurace money to be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be in foal or the property changed.

FRANTIC is a beautiful Sorrel, of fine Action, seven years old, now in the prime of life, and nearly Fifteen and three quarter hands high. The subscriber will use great exertions to prevent accidents or escapes, but will not be liable for either.

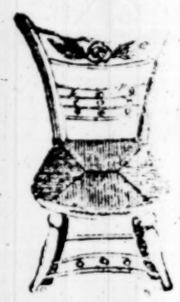
Mares left at either stand will have every attention paid them, and grain fed at the neighborhood prices, if requested. The season will commence on the 1st day of March and end the 1st day of August.

R. CRUMP, Jr.

P. S. For further particulars see Hand-bills.

Feb. 13. 4—

FOR SALE, AT
THE POST OFFICE,
IN THIS PLACE,
The following Articles, to wit:
BACON, LIME,
HERRINGS, SHAD,
Stained Curtain Bedsteads,



Windsor Chairs,
Leather,
WAGGON COLLARS,
FLOUR,
TOBACCO, (twist and Bundle,) wholesale and retail.

ALSO—The following articles:
Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Termerica
Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice
Venetian Red, Red Lead
White Lead, Verdigris
Chatman's Drops, Opodeldoc
Nutmegs, Allum, Letheridge
Ink Powder, Pearl Ash
Ground Paint Brushes
Assorted
Shaving Boxes and Soap
Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber
Crom. Yellow, Prussian Blue
Durable Ink, Staughton's Bitters
Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes
Spanish Annatto
do Blueing
do Indigo
Spinning Wheels
Waggons ironed
do. not ironed
Shaving Brushes, Razors
Blank Warrants
Almanacs

JUST RECEIVED, in addition to the above articles, some Drab and Blue Cloths and Cassameres, Violins, Bridges and Strings for ditto, Flutes, Fifes, Brier Scythes, Spirits Turpentine, country made Russet and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a complete assortment of Garden Seeds, Candles, Wafers, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Plaid Cloaks. Also—a few bushels Ewepon Tea, an article which is but seldom offered in our market, and one that never fails to insure one thing that is sought for by all, viz. HEALTH, where it is regularly used. I speak not without experience.

All of the above articles will be sold very low, for Cash only.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1829. 3—

NOTICE.

WE have just received a parcel of

FAMILY FLOUR,

on consignment, which will be sold low for cash.

HAWKINS & HARRIS.

Halifax Feb. 2d. 1829. 2—

WOOD, FEATHERS AND MOST KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE WILL BE TAKEN IN PAYMENT FOR THE MINERVA.

NEW SPRING
Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style
Plain and Figured Gros de Nap;
Black, White and Pink Satins;
Yellow Bandanna Hkfs.
Gros de nap Hkfs, some very splendid.
Men and Women's *Linnen* Hose;
Brown Love Hkfs,
Brown Cambrics;
Brown French Drilling, Buckram;
Oil cloth, Denmark Satteen;
Belt Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c.
Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES.

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.

Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7—tf.

NOTICE.

AT February Court, 1829, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the estate of William B. Finney. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present the same, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN T. CLANTON, *Admin.*

Halifax county N. C.

March, 1829. 7—3w

A valuable Country Seat,
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

Pursuant to an interlocutory decree of the court of Equity, for the County of Halifax, made at Fall Term last; will be sold, at public auction, before the Court House in the Town of Halifax, on Monday the 20th day of April next, that pleasant and healthy country seat, known as LAUREL SPRINGS containing

112 ACRES,

adjoining the Lands of F. Jones, W. Sturdivant and others, and lying 22 miles above Halifax, on the road to Lonsburg.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

E. B. FREEMAN, C. M. E.

Halifax, March 5th, 1829.—ts.

THE
CONTEMPORARY,
A weekly Cabinet of the Belles Lettres, Embellished with Engravings.

ON the first of January next, a work with this title will be commenced in Philadelphia. It will be handsomely printed in the super royal quarto form, and be published every wednesday. It will be devoted to polite literature, criticism, the fine arts, general intelligence, poetry, &c. The original department shall be occupied by writers of respectable talent, and the best selections of foreign journals and domestic magazines shall be sought after. Sickly sentiment and puerile verse shall be excluded its columns. This journal will be one of a pure literary character. It will be under the superintendance of a private club of literary gentlemen, in Philadelphia, of high character some of whom are well and creditably known to the public. The editorial department will be filled by a gentleman of much research and acknowledged intelligence. The work will certainly commence with the first week in January. The terms of of subscription will be two dollars, payable in advance. Address JOHN K. BUCKINGHAM, Philadelphia.

Editors of newspapers will be kind enough to give the above one or two insertions, and forward their papers immediately for exchange.

Dec. 16, 1828.

NOTICE.

WE have for sale, on consignment a handsome PANNEL GIG and SULKEY.

CLARK & LITCHFORD.

Feb. 14 4—

NOTICE.

AT February Court, 1829, the subscriber qualified as Administrator, *de bonis non*, on the estate of Hilliard Fort, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And those indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment.

RICE B. PEARCE
Administrator d. b. n.

Halifax County, N. C. }
February, 1829. } 3—

The following directions from the *Burlington Gazette*, may be of use to Gardeners in this region, always recollecting that the planting season with us is generally about a month earlier than it is in New-York and Pennsylvania.]

KITCHEN GARDENING

As every farmer is interested in the best method of cultivating a common kitchen garden, I have collected as much information on that subject as my means could furnish. I found that many farmers are in the habit of purchasing seeds from the people denominated Shakers; and I imagined that an account of the Shaker's method of cultivating the most useful plants of the kitchen garden, would be very acceptable. In the annexed directions, I have embraced a course of operations which I received from Richard Treat, the oldest gardener at the Shaker village in New-Lebanon Columbia County, N. Y.

Lettuce.—It should be sowed as early as it can be raked into the ground, for it cannot be injured by early frosts. Dr Hammond sows a bed for early lettuce late in the preceding fall. It ought to be sowed in rows sixteen inches apart between vacant rows intended for some other plant. For as the lettuce will soon be pulled out, other rows of later vegetables may occupy the whole bed.

Radishes.—Should be sowed in drills, eight inches apart, the last week in March. The beds should be made of horse manure fresh from the stable, well mulched with good garden mould. Often loosen the soil about them while growing and keep the weeds out.

Onions.—They should be sowed about the 25th of April in drills sixteen inches apart, made very shallow, not exceeding half an inch in depth, and raked in lightly lengthwise of the drills. The beds having been well worked with thorough rotted manure, at least five inches deep, they will begin very uniformly in about fourteen days.

Hoe them as soon as they are just up, sufficiently to be hoed carefully without injury. Let them be hoed six or seven times during the season. The tops will fall about the 10th of August, but they will continue to grow until about the first week in September. They must not be pulled until the tops become dry; being biennial, onions never produce seed until the second year.

Onions should always be sowed on the same beds; for experience has demonstrated, that the crops become better, after being raised in the same beds for many years in succession.

Parsnips.—They should be sowed about the 28th of April, but Dr. U. Gregory prefers the last week in March, and selects a dry sandy or loamy bed, which will admit of the earliest culture. He says parsnips become poisonous in damp ground. They should be sowed in drills 20 inches apart, and three-fourths of an inch deep, and raked in lengthwise of the drills. The beds should be previously well worked and manured, and afterwards frequently hoed, which is all the care required.

Beets & Carrots.—They should be sowed about the 28th of April, in drills three fourths of an inch deep, and twenty inches apart—if carrots are in drills but sixteen inches apart and half an inch deep, it is about as well. The ground prepared and the seed raked in as for onions.

Garden Peas.—They should be planted about the 28th of April in drills by pairs, six inches apart so that one row of bushes may serve for the pair of drills. There should then be four feet space, from centre to centre, between the pairs of drills. The drills should be half an inch deep, and the seed raked in lengthwise of the drills.

They should be hoed once, then bushed, and hoed once after being bushed. From this time merely pull out the weeds.

Bush Beans—should be planted about the middle of May, half an inch deep in rows. The rows for bush beans should be three feet apart, with the hills in a row two and a half feet from each other. The rows for pole beans should be four feet apart, and the hills in a row three feet from each other.

They should be hoed three times before the flowering time, but must never be hoed when wet with dew or rain.

Melons, Cucumbers and Squashes.—They should be planted about the middle of May; cucumbers for pickling may be planted the middle of June. The hills may be three or four feet apart. The ground should be as well prepared as for onions. And they must be hoed three times before time for vines to run. Afterwards pull out the weeds.

In this part of the country a situation should be selected for cucumbers which will be shaded from eleven o'clock in the forenoon, until three o'clock in the afternoon; and where they are exposed to the sun the rest of the day.

Cabbages.—They should be transplanted into the beds where they are to grow about the 20th of May, they having been sowed in a small bed for plants about a month previous. The ground ought to be well mellowed and manured, before they are transplanted.

They should be hoed in the morning when the dew is on, once each week, until they begin to head.

They must not be pulled up, until there is danger of their freezing fast in the ground to be got up. If there happens an early snow, it will not injure them. When they are removed from the garden, they should be set out again, in a trench dug in the bottom of a cellar. If the cellar is pretty cool, it will be the better.

AMERICAN RUSTIC HOSPITALITY.

Returning from one of these excursions, I was overtaken by the night, and found my path obstructed by a deep inlet from the river, which being choked with logs and brush, could not be crossed by swimming. Observing a house on the opposite side I called for assistance. A Half naked, ill-looking fellow came down and after dragging a canoe round from the river, with some trouble ferried me over, and I followed him to his habitation, near to which our boat was moored for the night. His cabin was of the meanest kind, consisting of a single apartment, constructed of logs, which contained a family of seven or eight souls, and every thing seemed to designate him as a new and unthrifty settler. After drinking a bowl of milk which I readily bought for by way of excuse for paying him a little more for his trouble, I asked to know his charge for ferrying me over the water to which he good humoredly replied, that he never took money for helping a traveller on his way. "Then let me pay you for your milk." "I never sell milk." — But" said I urging him "I would rather pay you. I have money enough." "Well" said he, "I have milk enough — more even; I have as good a right to give you milk as you have to give me money." —*Judge Hall's Letters from the West.*

The rage for masquerades in New York is truly surprising, seven are advertised to take place this week. The one at the Park Theatre is to have some imitation of the carnival of Venice. At Tammany Hall there will be a grand Spanish ball—ladies tickets fifty cents.

We understand that the managers of one or two of the Theatres have made more by letting out the contents of their wardrobes on a single masquerade night than has been received from a single representation of the best drama these two years past. *Sentinel.*

The letter to which the following is in reply, was addressed to Mr. Adams by a committee appointed by a large meeting of the citizens of Essex and Middlesex counties, New Jersey, assembled on the 4th of March last, at the Peace tavern, in Rahway. As it treats, principally, on the "men and measures" of his administration, we have concluded to give it a place in our columns.

Messrs. Robert Lee, Jeremiah C. Garthwaite and John Shotwell, a committee of a numerous meeting of the citizens of Essex and Middlesex, in New Jersey.

Fellow Citizens—I have received your very kind letter of the 4th instant, written in behalf of the citizens whose committee you are, and tender to you and to them my grateful thanks for the sentiments you have been pleased to express with regard to myself and to the citizens associated with me, in the late administration of the general government. The letters to Mr. Clay and Mr. Southard, enclosed in yours to me, have been delivered to them.

In a free republic, the first wish of every man, invested with a public trust, should be, by the faithful discharge of his duty to his constituents, to deserve, and the second to obtain, their approbation. For the first, depending as it does upon his own will, he is responsible to God and his country. For the second, depending as it does upon the will of others, he can be no farther responsible than by the performance of his duties. As the recent election of a President of the United States, after one term of service, is the only manifestation of public opinion, by which the approbation of his fellow citizens, upon his services, can be ascertained, it is an object of laudable ambition, and of blameless desire. If it cannot be obtained by public service alone, the duty of the servant who has thus failed to obtain the approbation of his masters, is, cheerfully to acquiesce in that expression of their will by which it is denied, and calmly to await that final judgment upon his public labours and aspirations which speaks in the impartial voice of after ages.

In the recent expression of the will of the people of the Union, with regard to the general Administration it has been consolatory to me, to observe the large and respectable portion of them, who, though not composing a majority of the whole, yet comprised upwards of half a million of suffrages, avowed and proclaimed by those suffrages their approbation of my humble but faithful efforts to serve my country. It has been peculiarly grateful to me to perceive, that the support of those who had extended to me their confidence in advance, has in a very few instances been withdrawn, while that of whole states which had judged less favorably before, has been generously yielded to me now. Of these, New Jersey herself is one, and permit me to avail myself of this occasion to extend to the whole of her pure, unsophisticated, truly republican and intelligent population, my heart-felt thanks for that support. Let me add that in one of her native sons, I have found as an assistant in the arduous duties of my station, a man with a heart as pure as it is given to human nature to possess, with a mind capable of those conceptions which lead nations to the paths of glory, with a promptitude and energy of action which disappointment cannot discourage, nor the infirmities of disease depress. The navy of this Union will remember him long. Nor is it, I trust, within the compass of political vicissitude, to withhold him long from participation in the highest councils of our country. I need not say it is one of those to whom your enclosed letters were addressed.

The other is equally worthy of the honor in which you have associated him with me by your letter. Upon him the foulest slanders have been showered. Long known and appreciated, as successively a member of both houses of your National Legislature, as the unrivalled speaker, and at the same time most efficient leader of debates in one of them, as an able and successful negotiator for your interests, in war and in peace, with foreign powers, and as a powerful candidate for the highest of your trusts—the Department of State itself was a station which, by its bestowal, could confer neither profit nor honor upon him, but upon which he has shed unfading honor by the manner in which he has discharged its duties. Prejudice and passion have charged him with obtaining that office by bargain and corruption. Before you, my fellow citizens in the presence of our country and of Heaven, I pronounce that charge totally unfounded. This tribute of justice is due from me to him, and I seize with pleasure the opportunity afforded me by your letter of discharging the obligation.

Of my motives for tendering to him the Department of State when I did, let that man who questions them come forward. Let him look round among the Statesmen and Legislators of this nation and of that day. Let him then select and name the man whom, by his pre-eminent talents, by his splendid services, by his ardent patriotism, by his all embracing public spirit, by his fervid eloquence of the rights and liberties of mankind, by his long experience in the affairs of the Union, foreign and domestic, a President of the United States, intent only upon the honor and welfare of his country, ought to have preferred to Henry Clay. Let him name the man, and then judge you, my fellow-citizens, of my motives.

Nor can I pass over this opportunity without offering a congenial tribute of justice and of gratitude to those other eminent and virtuous citizens who have been united with me in the performance of my painful, but I will not say thankless labours. I took not one of them from the circle, though I leave every one of them among the dearest of my personal friends. Amidst all the difficulties, discouragements, & troubles which have attended my administration, it has been a never-failing source of consolation to me, that its internal harmony has been more perfect than that of any other administration which this country has ever witnessed. Of the qualifications of the Secretary of the Treasury, let his annual reports upon the finances, compared with those of all his predecessors; let the payment of thirty three millions of the public debt, during the four years of his agency; let his indefatigable industry and assiduity in the discharge of all the duties of an office, burthened with them almost beyond the ability of human endurance; let the urbanity of his manners and the courtesy of his deportment, to the innumerable claimants upon the treasury, who have approached him in the successive years through which, but for the intervention of disease, he has been absent from his office not a single day. Let these be the decisive tests. Descended from parents of whose character, both public and private, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey have equal reason to be proud, well has he sustained and does sustain the honour of his name. His services and his friendship to me, have been inestimable, and in parting from him I confidently trust that his future services will not be lost to the sagacity of his native state, or of the Union.

In the Department of War alone, did a change take place of the person at its head, during the progress of my administration. It was at first conferred upon a citizen of Virginia, long possessed of the highest confidence of that great and honorable Commonwealth. Her governor in the days of danger and of invasion, during the late war, her Senator at the time when I invited him to preside over that department. He had been a warm supporter of one of my competitors at the election, but his opposition to me had been that of a liberal and honourable mind. His fulfilment of the duties of the Department fully justified the confidence I had reposed in him, and he recently left it only for the most important of our missions abroad, in which he is now ably and faithfully maintaining the honour and interests of our country.

His successor was a citizen of New York, also highly distinguished by the honors of his native State, and of the Union. One of the members of that Congress which vindicated the traduced honor and spirit of the nation, by the declaration of war, in 1812—One of the warriors whose gallant achievements during the war, have been recorded in the solemn legislative thanks of his country, since entrusted with an arduous commission for the settlement of her boundaries, and, when invited by me to a share in the councils of the Union, a member of the Legislature of N. York. His services in the Department of War have also been satisfactory and effective, and he leaves to his successor an official reputation which it will be praise enough to him to maintain unimpaired.

The Attorney General was also an adopted citizen of Virginia, not less distinguished by the classical elegance of his taste in literature, than by his profound learning in the laws, and his commanding eloquence at the Bar. The Biographer of Patrick Henry, the painter of manners and the instructor of morals, at an early period of his life, appointed and commissioned by my predecessor, I deemed myself and the country fortunate by his continuance in the same capacity during my term of service. Educated and inclining to a rigorous construction of the extent of constitutional power, his professional advice has been the more readily confided in by me, as its tendencies always were, rather to the limitation, than to the enlargement of its exercise; for, in the whole course of my administration, I have deemed it safer to abstain from the use of any questionable authority than to hazard the encroachment of power, by assuming, unnecessarily, the decision of disputed points.

Such, fellow-citizens, have been the associates of my official duties in the conduct of my administration. Unable to bestow upon them any other reward for their faithful and zealous service to their country than this testimonial of my gratitude and esteem; it is with a pleasure not inferior to that which I receive from your friendly estimate of my own endeavors, that I shall cherish the assurance of your approbation extended to them.

With regard to those apprehensions of future evil which your solicitude for the welfare of your country has inspired, in looking forward to the administration of my successor, it becomes me perhaps only to say that I hope they may prove unfounded. To a President of the United States, the favor of the people is an instrument of beneficient power, more potent than an imperial sceptre. But it is in the fortunes of nations, and especially in the improvement of their condition, that the history of their benefactors must be read. If in the reform of abuses which have escaped the vigilance of my observation, the President of the U. States shall introduce none of deeper consequence, and of more alarming magnitude, I shall, myself be ready to mingle in the voice of gratulation at the deeper penetration or more efficient energy, which shall discern the latent defect, and apply the corrective remedy. Should the promise of reform itself be wasted upon trifles, undiscernable to the eye of posterity, or be spent upon the palpitations of heart between the incumbent and the expectant of official emoluments, the nation will enjoy little benefit and suffer little injury by the change. That is not a plant, the root of which will strike to the centre, or the stem of which will ascend with fragrance to the skies. With you my countrymen, I am disposed to hope and pray for the best, to extend to the administration every reasonable indulgence which they may need, and to give them credit for every good deed they may perform for the promotion of the general welfare.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves and those whom you represent, the respectful salutations of your friend and fellow-citizen

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, 11th March, 1829.

Translated from the Courier Francais.

1828--1829

The last figure reminds us that the revolution has already reached its fortieth year, a space short only in the respect of time, but immense in that of events. What scenes has not this period witnessed? Formerly a change such as that which has created in S. America, out of a portion of the Spanish monarchy, a band of republics, would have filled the whole of this space of time. the liberation of Holland occupied a longer period, and yet the changes in America are only an episode to the history of our age, with such rapidity do events march.

What has been brought to pass by the year which is gone? What does that bring which is beginning? *Portugal* has been the theatre of scenes the most disgraceful to royalty; the most cruel to the people, and the most unfortunate to the state. Like a slave stupified by the treatment to which he is subjected. *Spain* drags along her existence under the double degradation of despotism, and superstition, useless to Europe, a burden to her neigh-bors and herself, out of the pale of general politics, absorbed in ignoble seditions, witnessing the renewal in one of her provinces of those executions *en masse*, of which the indignation of the human race has made a term of horror for the bloody epoch of 1793.

Italy continues to retain her silence and her chains. Germany has in a manner disappeared from the political horizon; she appears paralysed by Austrian influence. *Hungary* has kept alive the memory of her ancient liberties. *Poland* is condemned to feign to have forgotten hers. *Sweden* prospers silently under a prince who proves that royal descent is not indispensable to a successful reign. *Denmark* pursues a domestic career. *Holland*, happy, in her prince, has been harrassed by his ministers. *England* has continued to experience the effects of ancient intolerance.—*France* has been delivered from an administration imposed, supported, and regretted by the party which since 1814, has continually originated civil discords. Great hopes have yet remained unfulfilled, and disputes under the name of religion, have occupied the mouths which were formerly counted by more glorious combats.—A guardianship has been afforded to the remnant of the Greek population which has escaped the sword of the barbarians. A terrible struggle has been entered into between a collossal state and one which was in apparent exhaustion, and to the disappointment of all calculations and all appearances, it is weakness, disorder and barbarism which have triumphed over force and civilization. Roused by a band of iron, the old blood of the Scythians is rekindled, and a second creation may spring from the soil which presented nothing but ruins.—In America, two states have ceased to exhaust themselves in a struggle for possessions of which neither stood in need.

The good genius of South America has watched over the preservation of the man who is the necessary being of that country, the barrier against the passions which ferment in those Spanish hearts burning with all the fires of ambition, vengeance, and the equator. Some troubles have agitated certain parts of that vast continent without endangering its essential condition, that of independence.

In the mean while, models for the world, the happy United States have pursed their majestic and consolatory course, attended by those prosperities which belong to the best direction which human society has ever taken, that which, based upon the true principles of the social union, is best suited to satisfy the wants & fulfil the destination of communities, formed, not for enjoyments of a few, but for the happiness of all.—Such has been 1828.

GEN. BOLIVAR.—The following notice of General Bolivar, is from the Memoirs of General Miller:—The person of General Bolivar is thin and somewhat below the middle size. He dresses in good taste, and has an easy military walk. He is a very bold rider, and capable of undergoing great fatigue. His manners are good, and his address unaffected, but not prepossessing. It is said that, in his youth he was rather handsome, and his complexion is rather sallow, his hair, originally very black, is now mixed with gray. His eyes are dark and penetrating, but generally downcast, or turned askance, when he speaks, his nose is well formed, his forehead high and broad, the lower part of his face is sharp, the expression of his countenance is careworn, lowering, and sometimes rather firm. His temper spirited by adulation, is fiery and capricious. His opinions of men and things are variable.

He is rather prone to personal abuse, but makes ample amends to those who will put up with it.—Towards such his resentments are not lasting. He is a passionate admirer of the fair sex, but jealous to excess. He is fond of waltzing, and is very quick, but not a very graceful dancer. His mind is of the most active description, when not more stirringly employed he is always reading, dictating letters &c. or conversing. His voice is loud and harsh, but he speaks eloquently on all subjects. His reading has been principally confined to French authors; hence the gallicisms so common in his productions. He is an impressive writer, but his style is vitiated by an affectation of grandeur. Speaking so well as he does it is not wonderful that he should be more fond of hearing himself talk, than of listening to others, and apt to engross conversation in the society he receives. He entertains numerously, and no one has more skilful cooks, or gives better dinners, but he is himself very abstemious, in both visiting and drinking—that he seldom takes his place at his own table, until the repast is nearly over, having probably dined in private on a plain dish or two.—He is fond of giving toasts, which he prefaces in the most eloquent manner and his enthusiasm is so great, that he frequently mounts his chair or the table to propose them. Although the segar is almost universally used in South America, Bolivar never smokes, nor does he permit smoking in his presence. He is never without proper officers in waiting, and keeps up a considerable degree of etiquette. Disinterested in the extreme with regard to pecuniary affairs, he is insatiably covetous of fame.

From the Washington C. Chronicle.

Sketches of Mr. Berrien and Mr. Van Buren.

There is a very brief, but, we think, correct sketch of the character of the present Attorney General, Mr. Berrien, in a work published in this city about a year ago, which we have extracted.

"It is Senator Berrien, of Georgia, whom you will perhaps have an opportunity of hearing before the session closes. His person you perceive is remarkably fine, his countenance mild and prepossessing, and his whole deportment courtly and dignified. As an orator he stands deservedly high in the body to which he belongs. His manner is graceful and elegant—handling his subject with the skill of a logician, and strewing his course with the choicest flowers of rhetoric. He seldom employs the shafts of satire against his antagonist; and when he does, he wreathes around them so many roses that the wound is seldom felt, and never rankles. His address is so bland and gentlemanly that we may apply to him with propriety, the

Dulce ridentem—dulce loquentem,

of Horace. His voice is full of melody and sweetness, and every motion of his body is influenced by a natural and irresistable grace. His reasoning is subtle and ingenious; but wants condensation. He gives to what he says a peculiar charm, not only by his manners, but by the sweetness and harmony of his style, and the fine current of thought he pours out. He does not indeed throw off any striking or splendid images, or present any highly colored and beautiful pictures of imagination to the hearer; but he contrives to keep the mind delightfully employed by an agreeable succession of ideas, and a pleasing exhibition of practical logic, the anima legis of Coke."

We take also the author's sketch of Mr. Van Buren.

"Mr. Van Buren took a seat on the sofa between Marion and myself, and entered into conversation with a great deal of freedom and ease. He was small in stature, had light colored hair, and a fair complexion. There was great neatness in his person and briskness in his motion. His remarks, I observed, were made with caution.

"This gentleman," said Marion, "is a pleasing and graceful speaker. His urbanity in debate is unequalled, he opposes with reluctance, and always with the most perfect apparent good nature, laboring to please and conciliate his antagonist, while he endeavors to overthrow his arguments. He is ingenious, and sometimes forcible in attack, and subtle and acute in defence, never detracting from the merit of his opponent; and always combating his positions with the most perfect courtesy and politeness. His elocution possesses ease and gracefulness and his style neatness and sometimes elegance. There are few that excel him in fluency, or that surpass him in the power of persuasion, or in politeness of address. But his mind wants vigor, it possesses more beauty than energy—more neatness than strength. As a politician, he maintains an elevated standing, fertile in expedients, deep in his designs, and persevering and vigilant in their execution. Nature seems to have intended him for a sphere in which the passions and prejudices of party prevail, and endowed him with a power, like a master spirit to call them into action, or to put them in play, by the subtilty and energy he employs."

Mr. Brougham.—This gentleman is known to many of our readers, as one of the most eminent members of the British Parliament. The Massachusetts Journal says, "It may be doubted if any man at present upon the earth, is doing so much for the improvement of popular education, and the diffusion of knowledge, as Henry Brougham. He asserts, at once, and asserts boldly and fearlessly, that every man and every woman in the kingdom of Great Britain may be, and can be, and shall be, enlightened. He asserts more; that they can and must enlighten themselves. Upon the heels of assertion, tread efforts. His tongue gives the word, and his hand the blow together. He maintains that no one in the kingdom is so much occupied as not to find time, and none so poor that they can not spare money to procure knowledge—to elevate their character, while it promotes and gives effect to their industry, and raises them above pleasures which are extensive as well as brutish. The motto which he holds up in conspicuous letters, before them is "BEGIN."

Since one bold and elevated spirit, by urging to immediate action, his ignorant, degraded, and suffering countrymen, to acquire knowledge, that they may assume the respectability and power, which tyrants and oppressors have wrested from their hands, has, in a few years, given greater purity and health, and will present a new creation in the intellectual and moral atmosphere resting upon Great Britain,—it is hoped that every daily, weekly, monthly and yearly journal in our Union, that every statesman and patriot, that every teacher and parent, that every clergyman, lawyer, physician, farmer, mechanic and merchant, that every man, woman & child will say, in the language of Mr. Brougham, and in a voice which will be heard from Canada to Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific—"BEGIN."

To the lasting disgrace of our country, or at least of all concerned, the venerable Samuel Thompson, the father of the botanical system, was long confined in a dirty and dreary dungeon in Massachusetts, in company with thieves and counterfeiters, and finally dragged before a *Judicial Tribunal*, and tried for MURDER! and for what! For having administered, in perfect good faith, and from the purest of motives a dose of his medicine to a patient, who happened to die afterwards, though not from the effect of the medicine. The indictment stated, that he had feloniously &c. killed the patient by administering poison, &c. His vile persecutors themselves identified the medicine in court—and produced a sample of this very poison, which they said had killed the patient. Upon this, Judge Rice, who sat upon the bench as an associate with Judge Parsons, (the latter being strongly prejudiced against Thompson,) asked the attorney for the prosecution to hand the poison over to him. The request was complied with, and Judge *Rice* immediately swallowed it in presence of the court and spectators. A chill of fear and of horror ran through the whole assemblage—but Judge Rice calmly remarked that he should not fear to take thrice the quantity! Not the slightest injury was received by the Judge—and the prisoner was of course acquitted!

Albany Argus.

MILITIA ORDERS.

THE Captains and commandants of companies in the second regiment of Halifax, N. C. Militia, are hereby ordered to parade their respective commands at Crowell's X Roads, on Saturday, the 9th day of May next. And all officers of the same Regiment are ordered to assemble at the same place, the day previous, in order to be exercised by the Adjutant.

S. WHITAKER,
Colonel Commanding.

April 7, 1829. 10—td

HALIFAX:

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1829.

At a meeting of the citizens of this town, on Monday last, it was resolved to invite the Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, to dine with them previous to his departure for the Federal City. Committees of arrangements, &c. were appointed, and the following correspondence took place:

April 13th, 1829.

SIR —We, the undersigned, in conformity to the wishes of the citizens of Halifax, and in unison with our feelings, seize this as the proper moment to congratulate you on your present elevation in the Republic. Wishing you all the happiness which you are so much entitled to, we at the same time respectfully invite you to dine with us, at the Mansion House Hotel, on Thursday next

Your Obedient Servts.

WM. L. LONG,
A. S. H BURGES,
E. H. EURE.

To Hon. JOHN BRANCH,
Enfield, N. C.

Enfield, April 13th, 1829.

GENTLEMEN:—Your kind congratulations for the recent honor conferred on your old associate and friend, together with the polite invitation of the citizens of Halifax to dine with them on Thursday next, merits the warmest tribute of my heart. But Gentlemen, an imperious sense of duty constrains me to forego the high gratification which I should otherwise derive from mingling with friends so dear to me, around the festive board.

In every station in which I have been placed, my highest ambition has ever been to merit a continuance of the public confidence, by a faithfuldischarge of my duty. For a few days, in obedience to the dictates of a paramount obligation, recognized byeverygenerous bosom, I have left the post assigned me by the greatest and best of men. In doing so, my determination was to return without a moments unnecessary delay. Allow me, then, with emotions which my pen cannot describe, to assure you, and through you my fellow citizens of Halifax, that while I decline the honor, I can never cease to cherish the liveliest recollection of their continued confidence and support.

With esteem and unfeigned respect, I am your's truly.

JNO. BRANCH.

To Messrs. *Wm. L. Long,*
A. S. H. Burges,
E. H. Eure.

Though they have been disappointed in meeting their distinguished friend and fellow-citizen at the festive board, our townsmen must, and do, approve the course he has taken

---

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

We have again noticed the singular absurdities in which a writer for the Spectator has fallen into, from a paragraph in that paper, viz: "we hope that Civis is not one of those foxes without tails: one who would bring discredit on learning, because he happens not to possess it himself." We never intended to bring discredit on learning because we possess it not ourselves. So far from it we ever wished it success, and will exert ourselves for its promotion. We do not think that this is an *intended personification* of our language; but an honest, yet simple one, flowing from a mind, the soil of which, by nature, is so miserably poor that all its boasted learning and artificial similes will never give celibrity to its productions. We did say that he seemed to be more pleased with a pompous show of learning than he is with that strength and discrimination which belongs to the great man. That every mind has its distinguishing characteristic. His, unfortunately, possesses the faculty of acquiring, without power to digest, or good sense to apply, and that we thought his classic reference was far fetched, proved nothing, and had been stupidly enough applied.

This is very far from bringing discredit on learning, because we possess it not ourselves; but, rather showing that we believe learning to have been disgraced in enslaving a subject so contemptible as the writer for the Spectator. The impression that we then entertained of his mind, has since been confirmed, that he, like the Parrot, can repeat what he has learnt, but knows not its meaning. We retire from this controversy, believing there is nothing to be won, but classic wit and learned nonsense.

In giving the Spectator a more thorough reading, we met with another piece, addressed to Civis, peculiarly striking for its singular inconsistency. In one part of it he is as calm as the unruffled ocean: in another he is as boisterous as are the blue billows of the waters, when excited by the stormy winds; and in the next he is the very milk of human kindness. We will not suffer either friend or foe to out-do us in generosity. We profess to be too charitable in our nature, to reject the outstretched paw of the Spectator. We fear not its gripe—though it were anihilation. And if he were to attempt to swallow us up in the powers of his mind; we would throw ourselves upon his generous bosom, and make an appeal to its kindness for mercy. Would you not have forgiven *us*, as you forgave the Star and F. Journal. Oh, yes: we know you would. If we had seen this piece in the first instance, we might not have noticed the paragraph above mentioned; for we no longer have any doubts, from the good natured manner in which you have extended forth your paw, that you are really a fine fellow. We would have liked you much better if you had not been quite so sparing of your invitations. *Civis*, hard to find alone, to your city is invited; whilst *Cives*, easy enough to find, are slighted. We now bid you adieu; believing that which we have just said would not be forgot: if you were to meet with us in your city; and that your bosom in the evolution of its benevolent feelings would point you to the boasted hospitalities of the place in which you reside, and forthwith we should be respectfully invited to a participation of them.

CIVES.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA.

For the perusal of Observator.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been amused and gratified at the interest given to those pieces you have honored with a place in your columns complimentory to woman, and under the signature of Halifax. When standing at the corner of a street, or sitting in a public Hall, I have been suddenly interupted by some conceited and inquisitive person patting me on the shoulder and *softly* saying, my good fellow do you know who is the author of Halifax? No, I do not: but what do you think of them? Very poor business to do, good morning, sir, whilst every man in the little village in which I live, in my presence, have agreed that it was miserable stuff, and I should have been cut to the very quick, over and often, if I had been the real author. Observator, poor fellow! engaged in the glorious cause of criticism, with heart and soul, triumphantlythinks that his refined satire, and high strained ideas of admiration, is felt, and severly felt, by me. I inwardly smile when I think how woefully mistaken he is. I now inform him that Halifax, so far, has been a plagiarist. Now if your *good heart* be a little pricked it will all be well again. Observator! in order that the community may be edified by the lights of your genius, I refer you to Albums and old Caskets to make future criticisms. I know you think that I am an odd fish, swimming in a singular current. I do not intend however, that your bait shall catch me: so I here take a cordial leave of you, wondering what are your feelings, and, at the same time, smiling at the cheat practised on you.

HALIFAX

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA

NO. IV

Our point of criticism is to expose the error of unqualified admiration, or an admiration, so to speak, irrespective of individual female character, and to show as the opposite truth, that our admiration of any woman should be, as near as possible, proportionate to her merits, or her excellence of moral and religious character. And that all blemishes in a woman's, as well as a man's character, should, proportionally detract from our approbation. This point has been aimed at, by adducing supposable instances of unworthy traits of character in individual females. We say supposable; yet we add, such instances as unpleasant past realities, in human nature, have rendered far from being improbable. To assert to the contrary, in opposition to stubborn facts, would have the direct tendency to multiply such instances so far, at least, as mere foppist female flattery might be believed.

But we cheerfully chime in, we hope with our admired correspondent on 'Woman,' when we remark, that the number of females abandoned either in principle or practice, is nothing in comparison of such among the male sex: that there are several outbreaking iniquities among men, to which we men, as a sex, are almost strangers. We might instance that of the swinish, brutalizing vice of drunkenness, characterizing some men as self-destroyers, both as to body and soul, both for time and eternity; and therefore more foolish than any other animals—and that of the fiendish-like vice of profane swearing; allying the gratuitous wickedness of its devotees to that of devils, represented to be eternally employed in cursing and blaspheming. And again, that of infidelity, the fruitful source of the above mentioned and other vices. But in respect of piety: however daring iniquity of disbelieving God women generally take precedence of men—and thus exercise the superior understanding, (at least in the estimation of the greatest and most virtuous of men in all ages) of taking to be as good as his word, and of being cordially influenced by heavenly principles, and of not betraying the shallowness, weakness and depravity of some abandoned men, who, even in the sluggish fool's wisdom, of being wiser in his own conceit than seven rendering a reason, affect to pity the alledged credulity of females in this respect; but who, themselves, are the most credulous of mortals in regard to matters the least worthy of credit, or, indeed, most worthy of discredit, or in believing the vilifying, demoralizing, soul-destroying, dogmatical, absurd, irrational, unsupported assumptions and notions of the Paines, the Molneys, the Humes and other scurrilous and atheistical infidels, or in opposition to gospel light and peace, embracing the principles of destructive licentiousness.

We concur, then, in this, we presume, as well as in most other particulars, stated by the respected author of 'Halifax,' when we say, in regard to piety blended with female loveliness that it appears to present to mortals, 'one of the purest extracts of Deity.'

OBSERVATOR

A good idea —A western paper suggests an exchange of the territory lying west of the Rocky Mountains, with the Mexican government for that South-western boundary and the Rio del Norte —Separated by natural barriers, and by its remote situation, from the rest of the country, that section lying between the Pacific & the Rocky Mountains, could never be incorporated into the Union, or identified with it in feeling, policy or interest, or successfully defended from foreign invasions. The representation of it in Congress either as a state or territory, would, from the same causes, be nearly impracticable. The proposed exchange, while it would secure to us a valuable acquisition of soil, would preserve the symmetry and compactness of territory, so desirable in point of convenience, and so conducive to union among the different members of the Republic.

Office of the Georgia Courier,
April 3—9 o'clock, P. M.

Awful Conflagration?—With a heart that can scarcely throb from exhaustion, we sit down to record the most awful catastrophe which has ever befallen this city. Having lost every thing but the materials of our office, we know how to sympathise with our fellow-citizens, many of whom are irretrievably ruined.

A bout half past two o'clock this afternoon, a Fire was discovered in the 4th tenement row on Ellis-street, known as McMullen's buildings, belonging to the State Bank. They were so completely enveloped in flame before means to extinguish the raging element could be procured human exertion was vain.

The wind was very high, and had been so all the day, blowing from the west in the direction of Broad-Street. The fire soon found its way to Broad-street, sweeping rapidly to the east, till it enveloped in flames the Market, the Theatre and all the intermediate houses, and those in the neighborhood. It was stopped at Bignon's Brick Building, No. 146, on the South side of Broad-street, and the Bridge Row Buildings on North side. From the last to the river, on both sides of Centre-street, leading to the Bridge, and from Bignon's Brick Building, nearly opposite the City Hotel, to Green-street, not a house that we remember, has escaped the conflagration.

Goods and furniture, carried into Broad-street were destroyed as readily as if they had been in the stores and houses. Not one dollar in a hundred escaped of the articles, that the owners vainly imagined they had saved from their blazing dwellings.

While we are writing, the raging element is progressing eastward, and nothing but want of materials to consume, seems likely to terminate its progress. It is already at the lower end of the town, and if a single house has escaped from the Bridge, Bunk and Bignon's house, and from Green-street to the river, down to the lower end of the City, we are unable to discover it amidst the smoke.

It is impossible to give particulars amidst the confusion which is every where reigning. Many buildings are insured, and many we know are not. Our neighbours, like ourselves, lost every thing after they had removed them into Broad-street, and what may be considered equal to a third of the city, has been destroyed, and that part of it above and in the immediate neighborhood of the market embraced the active retailing portion of the grocery business.

The Bridge has been saved with great difficulty;—The abutment was several times on fire. So suffocating is the smoke, that the lower end of the city cannot be visited—it seems to be resigned to a fate which cannot be controlled. The fire in that part is yet unextinguished.

Since writing the above, the wind, which is still high, has blown off the smoke that we are able to see more distinctly the scene of the early conflagration; and we perceive standing, from the peculiarity of their situations, Dr. Amboey's and Mr. Joshua Danforth's houses, on the opposite corners of Centre-street, where it crosses Green.

Below, on Broad-street, Mrs. Barrett's and Gen. Montgomery's, and a few small houses on the same square have been saved.

We are informed Gen. Holt's house on the river bank, is safe. All above him are in ashes, for fifty yards above the Bridge.

We cannot estimate the loss of property, nor the amount of distress which it has entailed on the city—for a long time to come. 140 tenements are burnt on Broad-street, and more than that number on the other streets.

If the wind changes, the remaining portion of the city will be in great danger.

Col. R. M. Johnson, is announced as a candidate for Congress in his old district at the ensuing election. Gen. McHatton, the present member, is also a candidate for re-election.—Kentuckian.

The Steam Boat Chesterfield arrived here yesterday, from Norfolk.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY

R. KINGSBURY,

At the Brick Store.

A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,

Hats, Shoes, Leather,

IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c.

and shall receive in all this week 700 Bushels Turks Island

TURKS ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere, as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors, and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11—tf

Beware of the Swindler.

Commenced boarding with me some time about the 20th of December last, a young man of genteel appearance, well dressed, about 5 or 6 inches high, small size, rare lips, thick or double upper lip, he little beard, pimply face, and about 21 or 22 years old, by profession a Tanner, and says he is from New York. He remained here until he became indebted to me for board to the amount of $17, also to other persons to a large amount. He absconded on Saturday night, the 11th inst. unbeknowing to any person, leaving the following note in his trunk. "The martins have come, it is time for me to be off.—G. H. Conkling."

P. S. Lord what creatures we *bankers* are." From what I can learn it is probable he has made his way to Norfolk, Va. for the purpose of joining a *Gambler*, which profession he may follow. I hope the villain may be known, and that the finger of contempt and derision may be pointed at him wherever he may be seen.

J. H. SIMMONS.

Halifax, N. C. April 16th, 1829.—11

P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the United States would do a favor by publishing the above.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all whom it may concern, that the lands sold Lem'l Long [illegible] 1828, adjoining the lands of John P. Pinnell, Henry Garrett and others, by J. J. and Wm. H. Gray, is yet unpaid for, and all and every person is hereby forewarned from trading for said land, until the same is paid to the purchaser money [illegible] and

JOS. J. GRAY.

April 6th, 1829. 10—tf

NOTICE.

[illegible] away from the subscriber, near Weldon, in Warren county, North Carolina, on the 22nd March last, my negro fellow

GLASGOW,

about 40 years old, dark complexion, thick lips, with a scar on his upper lip. I believe over the ordinary size of negroes, and very black—when intoxicated he is very boisterous. Said negro entited away with him a youth 16 or 18 years of age by name *Frederick Lucas*. He has changed his name since he left. I have understood frequently—and youth is of respectable parentage. he has a good mother, brothers, sisters, and numerous other relations to bewail his unfortunate condition. Any information relative to said youth would be thankfully received—it is impossible to tell where they will go as they went off without the least provocation. The negro was raised in Bertie county, near Windsor, in North-Carolina. I heard of two persons answering to the above description on the 29th March last, near Cambridge in South Carolina, who stated they were going to Virginia. I presume the fellow has acquaintances in the lower part of Virginia, but I think he will first go to where he was brought up, his ultimate object is to get his freedom in pursuance of this object they may go on to Ohio immediately. I will give a liberal reward for the above named negro, or to have him secured so that I get him

Wiley W. Cullens.

April 1, 1829. 10—$1

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Now remaining in the Post Office at Halifax, N. C. which if not taken out before the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters

March 31st, 1829.

A Thos. Alcott

B Mrs Sally R. Browning, Mrs. Priscilla M. Burt 2, Richard Bragg

C Benja. Clarke, Thos. Carson, Esq. 6, Granville Craddock, Dr. R. H. Crowell

D Judge Joseph John Daniel, Col. Wm. Doggett, Miss Julia Dan-

E E. H. Eure, Esq.

F Col. James C. Faucett, Henry Frecar, Esq.

H Mrs. Ann Maria Hicks, Nelson B. Hicks, Esq. James L. Hickman, William Hart

J Dr. John A. Jelks 2, Starling Johnson, Asa A. James

K Jerry Kooncurr

L Long & Garrett, Master Jno. J. Long 2, Lemuel Long, David Littlejohn, Henry Lavisy, William Lilly, Saml. W. Lafater

M Nelson Montford, Alfred W. Moore, Thos. Martin 2, John Montgomery.

P Holley Powell, Daniel Powell, M. H. Pettway, Esq. 7

R Samuel Roseboro

S Miss Ann Smith, Col. J. H. Simmons 3, Jno W. Simmons, Rev. Miles Smith, Benj. H Smith, E B Smith, Esq. A A B Stith & Co

T W A Taylor, Maj Thos Tillery

V Warren Vinson

W Dr. R H Wilson 2, Thos Warren, Wilmouth Walker, Jno A Walker, Jos G Washington, Mrs Susan West.

JOS. J. SIMMONS, M.

10 w

SALT.

JUST RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

300 BUSHELS Turks Island Salt, and I am daily expecting a lot of 2000 bushels more; all or any part of which will be sold very low for cash, or on six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

Country merchants and farmers are invited to call and examine the article.

I have also on hand a fresh lot of

Family Medicines,

Put up in the neatest manner, consisting of the following articles, viz

Sedlitz Powders
Soda do.
Sulfit Quinine
Cals. Magnesia
Calomel
Jallap
Tartar Emetic
Laudanum
Paregorick
Epsom Salts
Glober do

Also [illegible] Superior Shrub, [illegible] Brandy [illegible] Powder and [illegible] Black [illegible] a prime [illegible] Teas [illegible] kegs, [illegible] other articles equally [illegible]

JOS. J. SIMMONS.

Halifax, April 17, 1829. 10—tf

POETRY.

The following piece of poetry obtained the premium offered by the publisher of the Casket, being considered the best offered.

TO ——

With the Flower Forget Me Not.

"Forget-me-not!" we part for aye;
O'er withered hopes and hours gone by,
Thou leav'st me here alone to sigh,
"Forget me not."

No troth we plight—no tears are shed—
These fleeting drops fall o'er the dead;
But ours—a deeper grief—hath said
"Forget me not."

'Tifou ask'st a pledge to sanctify
This brief yet bitter agony—
Ah still believe that Emily
"Forgets thee not."

No gem I give—no sever'd tress—
No picture to thy vain caress—
Nor jewelled ring, its faint impress,
"Forget me not."

This bud, the floral emblem fair
Of faith triumphant o'er despair—
This take—it breathes love's fondest prayer,—
"Forget me not."

As Turkish lovers talk in flowers,
That loveliest language still was ours:
Nor said we *then* in summer bowers,
"Forget me not."

No! sweet as Venus' dewy breath
Love's blushing type—hope's violet wreath
Bespoke gay hearts—how crush'd beneath
"Forget me not!"

These faded all—so fades our dream;
'Tis quench'd th' illusive meteor-beam;
Now sadden'd breast and brow beseem
"Forget me not."

Should friends and fickle fortune fly,
The thought be thine, when ills are nigh—
One bosom, firm in constancy,
"Forget me not."

And tho' stern fate our forms have riv'n,
By that dear love to mortals giv'n,
In earnest of a future Heav'n,
"Forget me not."

EMILY.

From the Pittsburgh Hesperas.

"CAN YOU KEEP A SECRET?"

"Dorothy," said Ichabod, pale and trembling, to his wife, "Dorothy, I have a secret, and if I thought you would keep it inviolable, I would not hesitate to reveal it to you: But oh, Dorothy, woman."

"Why, Ichabod, it must certainly be a secret of great importance, for you are in a woful agitation. You know, husband, you can place implicit confidence in your wife. Have I ever given you occasion to doubt my fidelity.

"Never, never, Dorothy; but the secret I have to communicate is one that requires more than ordinary faithfulness and prudence to prevent you from divulging it. Oh dear! I shudder when I think on't."

"Why, husband, do you know how your lips tremble, and your eyes roll?—What is the matter? Ichabod!—you surely cannot mistrust the confidence of one who vowed at the altar to be faithful to you. Come, unbosom youself."

"May I rely on your fidelity?"

"Ichabod, you know you may."

"Well then,—we are both to be ruined!—undone!—I have committed murder!"

"Murder?"

"Yes, murder!—and have buried him at the foot of a tree in the orchard!"

"Oh! awful! Ichabod. Committed murder? Then indeed we are ruined, and our children with us!"

Ichabod left the room, and Dorothy hurried off to her neighbor's. Mrs. Prattle observed a great chage in Dorothy's countenance, and in her general appearance; so great as to cause her to inquire into the cause of it.

"Oh! Mrs. Prattle, said Dorothy, "I am the most miserable of women!—I am ruined for ever!"

"Mercy! Dorothy, how gloomy you look!—What has turned up to make you look so dejected? Why, how you sigh, woman! Tell me the cause."

"I wish I might, Mrs. Prattle; but the occasion of my unhappiness is a secret which I am not permitted to divulge."

"Oh! you may tell me, Dorothy—I shall never speak of it again."

"Will you promise never to reveal it to any person living?"

"You know, Dorothy, I never tell secrets."

"Well, Mrs. Prattle——I scarcely dare say it——my husband has committed murder and buried him at the foot of the tree in the orchard!—he told of it himself. For Heaven's sake don't name it to any one!"

"Murder?—your husband committed murder?—indeed, indeed, Dorothy you have reason to think yourself ruined!—Poor thing! pitty you from the bottom of my heart!"

Dorothy went home weeping and wringing her hands: and Mrs. Prattle, leaving her dough half kneaded, and her infant crying in the cradle, hastened to hold a tete-a-tete with Mrs. Tellall. Soon after the last confab was ended, the report of Ichabod's having committed murder became general, and a disclosure of the fact was traced to his wife Dorothy. Process was immediately issued against him by a magistrate, before whom, and in presence of a multitude of anxious spectators, he gave the following explanation.

"My object," said Ichabod, "in the course I have pursued, was to test my wife's capability of keeping a secret—I have committed murder, inasmuch as I killed a toad, and buried it at the foot of a tree in my own orchard. How far my wife is capable of keeping a secret, has been sufficiently proved;—and with respect to the murder, those who feel an interest in it, are at liberty to inspect the body."

TIT FOR TAT.

Mr. A. is a merchant; does a considerable business: Farmer G. came into his store the other day—it was a cold one—to trade off a few bushels of wheat, which is very high just at this time. The bargain was concluded, and the farmer was to take his pay in salt—The store is as elastic as some merchants consciences. The bags of wheat were brought in, and the measuring of their contents commenced. All at once the merchant's feet were insufferably cold. As the grain was emptied into the measure, the merchant stamped violently around it—to warm his feet. The poor farmer could not complain that the honest merchant should wish to promote circulation and get his feet warm, but his grain settled perceptibly with every stamp from the merchant's feet, and the six bushels he brought to market held out but five and a half on a second measurement. Old farmers sometimes 'know a thing or two.' Mr. G. said nothing; but proceeded to the measuring of the salt that he was to receive in pay for his wheat. The merchant's feet had got warm by this time; he was as light 'on the fantastic toe' as if he were walking on eggs. Not so with the farmer. As the salt began to run into the half-bushel, his feet were suddenly seized with the cold. Being a heavy rustic, he stamped vehemently. 'Tut, tut,' says the merchant, 'your jumping shakes down the salt too much!' 'No more than yours shook down my wheat, I guess, said the farmer.' When the business was completed, there was about an even trade between merchant A. and farmer G.

Verily, justice is sometimes done in the earth.

Gardiner intel

Philadelphia amusement. A writer in the Philadelphia Gazette offers the following dialogue, as a sovereign remedy for the vicious habit of some persons who do not mind their vs and ws.

Villiam, I vant my vig.

Vitch vig, sir?

Vy my vite vig in the vooden vig-box, vitch I vore last Vensday vas a veek, ven I vent to the vidow Vaddle's vedding.

I'm wery much vexed at your vulgar pronunciation, Mr. Waltentine. You should say wig not vig. But if you are going a wisiting, you had better take your wel-wet cap you had on at the last meeting of the westry.

Vife, you are always verring me with your criticism upon my vords. I'm not going wisiting, but I am going to take a valk along the varves, and round Vashington Square, and perhaps I shall go as far as the Vater Vorks.

Many years ago, when a law was brought into the Assembly to fine any person who did not "keep holy the Sabbath days," Dr. Mitchell said, if they made any one of the ten commandments the law of the land, he was for making them all so; and would fine that man who would not labour six days according to the commandment—"Six days shalt thou labour, &c."

Daughter of Charles I.—A little daughter of Chas. I. died when only four years old. When on her death bed she was desired by one of her servants to pray. She said she could not say her long prayer, meaning "Our Father," but she would try to say her short. "Lighten my darkness, O Lord God, & let me not sleep the sleep of death,' as she said this she laid her little head on the pillow, and expired.

BODY AND SOUL.—A reverend Dr. of divinity, of a very ghostly appearance, was one day accosted by a vulgar fellow who, after eyeing him from head to foot, at last said? 'Well, doctor, I hope you have taken care of your soul!' 'Why, my friend,' said the amiable shadow 'why should you be so anxious that I should take care of my soul?, 'Because,' replied the other, 'I can tell you that your body is not worth caring for.

During the late war, a barber in Portsmouth England in a spirit of unostentatious christian charity placed in his window the following notice, "Broken down sailors shaved gratis." A poor tar availed himself of his offer, and was scraped as bad as any novice on first crossing the line. During the operation a dog in the street howled piteously.—"What the devil's the matter with the dog?" exclaimed Strap. "Oh replied poor Jack, "I dare say some rascally flinty-hearted barber is shaving him gratis!"

MARRIAGE BY PROXY.—Not long since a son of Neptune, belonging to one of the ships in the port of Plymouth, had the bans of marriage published at the parish church of Stock Damerel; but unluckily, when they were all run out, as Jack would say, he could not get on shore to be spliced. Never at a loss for an expedient when the ship is in distress, he hit on the novel mode (as some greater men adopt) of being married to his lass by proxy, and actually requested a messmate who was going on shore, to walk his doxy to the church, get the service performed, and send her off. The brother tar accordingly made his appearance at the church with the young woman; but his name not answering with that inserted in the bans, the clergyman was puzzled to make out the affair. 'Why, sir,' says he, 'my messmate, this ere young woman's sweet-heart, is on board, busy, you see; and as he could not come on shore, he axed me to marry her for him, and send her off,—that's all your honour'

English paper

DEATH.

It is a hard thing to die—difficult it is for the young and ardent spirit to forego the sunshine of hope, the day dreams of enthusiasm—and the fond chords that have twined themselves among the affections, to sink regretted but soon forgotten, into the premature grave. However shadowy may be the path of life; however numerous the thorns that have started from the way side of being, if there are those among mankind whom we fondly love—if there is one gentle spirit among the worldlings who surround us, faithful with an intensity of affection, amid the changes of fortune and the shadows of fate, it is hard, a very hard task to school the thoughts to death Even the pale and emaciated form of the sorrow stricken and wretched, hovers in inquietude of soul upon the confines of immortality, anticipating that the thread of life may be yet a little lengthened, and that the flickering taper of existence will burn a little longer, even should it be buffeebly in its socket.

Sir Peter Parker called to Cudjo (a black fellow, a pilot, who was sounding the depth of the water) —"Cudjo," says he, "what water have you got there?"

"What water! what water, massa? why salt water, be sure!—sea water alway salt water, an't he massa?"

"You black rascal! I know it was salt water, I only wanted to know how much water you have there?"

"How much water here, massa! how much water here? God bless me, massa! where I going get quart pot for measure him?"

This was right down impudence; and Cudjo richly deserved a rope's end for it, but Sir Peter, a good natured man, was so tickled with the idea of measuring the Atlantic Ocean with a quart pot! that he broke into a hearty laugh, and ordered Cudjo a stiff drink of grog.

Irish Economy.—At a late Assize in Ireland, two men were condemned to be hanged. On receiving their sentence one of them addressed the Judge, and said he had two favors to ask of him.—"What are they?" said his Lordship. "Pleas your Honour," said Pat, "will you let me hang this man before I am hanged myself?" "What is the other request?" said the Judge. "Why, please your Honour," continued Pat, "will you let my wife hang me, for she will do it more tenderly than the hangman—and then what she will receive for the jobs will help the poor creater to pay her rent."

THE HIGH BRED STALLION

CLARION.

Will stand at my stable in Halifax county, N. C. seven miles from Enfield, [illegible] miles from Halifax and 32 miles from Tarborough, and will be let to mares at the very moderate price of TWELVE DOLLARS the season; EIGHT DOLLARS the single leap, & TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS to ensure pregnancy; payable so soon as it is discoverable, or the property transferred. The money for the leap to be paid as soon as the service is rendered, with this proviso, that should the mare not stand, by payment of four dollars more she may be permitted to enter into the season. 25 cents in every instance to the groom. The season has commenced, and will end the first day of August next; at which time the money for the season will become due.

Mares left with the horse will be fed, if required, plentifully with grain, at the rates of twenty five cents per day.—Extensive pasturage gratis I will take particular care of all mares entrusted to me, & try to prevent accidents of every kind and escapes, but will not be liable for either.

DESCRIPTION OF CLARION.

A most beautiful bay horse, 15 hands 1 inch high, of elegant form, figure, symmetry, and action; possessing great muscular powers and beauty; he has an elegant head and neck; short back, fine loin, rump hips and thighs; wide hocks; thin fluted hind and fore legs, excellent oblique shoulders and breast. In a word, he is a horse of fine bone, & possesses as many running points as any horse on the continent—and has the very best of eyes—so greatly wanted at this time.

PEDIGREE OF CLARION,

He was gotten by Gen Wm. Chamberlain's famous thorough bred horse, Tiptop: his dam by that most beautiful and excellent stallion (whose blood is held by racers at this time in the highest repute and greatly sought after) old Citizen—his grand dam was a thorough bred imported barb mare; sent as a present from the Bey of Tunis, by the hands of his ambassador, Melli Melli, in the year 1806, to the late his Excellency Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States; and assured, by the said Ambassador, to be of the very highest bred horses in that country: and selected at considerable expense and with great care, as a present worthy of the President's acceptance.

Tip-top by the imported horse, Oscar: his dam by the imported horse, Spread Eagle: grand dam by that celebrated running horse, old Bellair: great grand dam by old Wildair: great great granddam by Harris' Eclipse; great great great grand dam by the imported horse, old Jolly Roger; his great great great great grand dam by the imported horse, Moretons Traveller!

Oscar (sire of Tip Top) was gotten by the imported horse, old Saltram: his dam by King Herod; our of miss Middleton, by Regulus; hey dam, Cammilla, by a son of Bat Bolton, her dam by Bartlets' Childers; her dam by Honeywoods Arabian; her dam was the dam of the two True Blues.

Citizen was got by Pacolet; his dam, Princess, by Turk; he by Regulus, and he by the Godolphin arabian, his dam, Fairy Queen, by young Cade, and he by old Cade, and he by the Godolphin Arabian; his dam was Rouths Black-eyes.

Pacolet bred by Lord Grosvenor, and foalded in 1763, and got by Blank, (one of the best sons of the Godolphin arabian;) his dam, White neck, by old crab; her dam by the Godolphin arabian—Conever's Arabian—Curwen Bay Barb; Marshall's Spot; White Legged Chesnut; Lowther Barb, old Vintner mare, whose pedigree never was ascertained.

The imported horse Saltram was got by that famous running horse Eclipse: the best racer of his day in England: his owner the late Col Dennis Okelly gave six hundred Guineas for one half of him, $2,800, and eleven hundred Guineas for the other half $5,133, 33 and notwithstanding this enormous price he cleared by him upwards of £25,000 sterling, equal to $111,000 He certainly was the cheapest horse ever purchased in England!! he was held by the racing gentlemen in such high estimation, that after his death cakes and ale were given TO THE POOR at the funeral of his flesh; his bones were put together and a few years past were held at $601 60 and offered for sale at that price. He was got by Marsk, his dam Spelletta, by Regulus: his dam Mothem Western, by Smiths son of Snake: her dam was Lord Davey's old Montague mare, got by Hautboy: his dam by Brimmer.

PEDIGREE of old Marske,: he was got by Squirt, his dam by Black-legs—Bay Bolton—Fox Cub; Honeyskins—Huttons Gray Barb—Cuttons Royal Colt—Byerly Turk; Bustler.

Coneyskins was got by the Lyster or Straddling Turk and foaled in 1712.

The Lyster or Straddling Turk was brought into England, by his Grace the Duke of Berwick, from the seige of Buda in Hungary, in the Reign of King James the Second; in the year 1686.

The Byerly Turk was Capt. Byerly's Charger, in King Williams wars in Ireland, in the year 1689. Clarion from the above pedigree contains the purest Arabian Barbs and American crosses of any horse on the continent, his blood goes directly back to the imported Shakespear mare, imported mare Silema, and imported mare Kitty Fisher, and has also 12 Godolphin Arabian, crosses more.

JOHN CROWEL.

March 26, 1829. 2—tf

The above pedigree is extracted from the General Stud Book of England: and confirmed by Gov. H. G. Burton, the Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke and Gen Chamberlaine.

J. C.

Halifax County State of N. C.

I do hereby certify that I have dilligently extracted the above pedigree from the Stud Book of England and have the certificate of Mr Brent of Washington City in possession, who sold the sire and dam of the Citizen mare, for the benefit of the United States, which were presented by the Tunisian Ambassador Melli Melli in the name of the Bey of Tunis to the late Thomas Jefferson late president of the U. S.

PATRICK NESBETT EDGAR.

March 16th, 1829.

GEN. MARION.

Will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Halifax county, North Carolina, 1 mile from the town of Halifax, 11 from Enfield, and 16 from Pollock's Ferry; and will be let to mares at FIFTEEN DOLLARS cash, the single leap—THIRTY DOLLARS the season, payable at the expiration of the season—and FORTY-FIVE dollars to ensure a mare to be in foal, payable as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal—with 50 cents to the Groom in every instance.—The season has commenced, and will end on the 20th day of July.

Mares sent to remain with the horse will be well attended to; and can be fed with corn and fodder, if required, at 25 cents per day. Separate lots are provided, for mares with young colts. All necessary pains will be taken with mares and colts, to prevent accidents and escapes of every kind; but I will not be liable for either.

NICHOLAS M. LONG

March 18, 1829. 8—tf

☞ The Editors of the Warrenton Reporter and Tarborough Free Press, are requested to give the above three weekly insertions and forward their accounts to the Post Master at this place for collection.

CLOCKS,

Watches, Jewellery and Silver-Ware.

WILLIAM E. RUFF,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he has on hand an elegant assortment of the above articles, which he offers at very reduced prices, (for CASH only.) ALSO—Cash will be given in exchange for

Gold, Silver and Brass.

Watches of all descriptions, as well as Clocks, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep good time All kinds of Jewellery and Silver ware repaired in a neat and expeditious manner.

WILLIAM E. RUFF.

Halifax, 14th Jan. 1—

Coach and Gig Making

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues, (at the old establishment in this place, near the church,) to make and repair COACHES, GIGS, &c &c. in a faithful and workmanlike manner. In order to render his establishment more complete, and deserving of public patronage, he has employed a first rate

Ornamental Painter,

from the North; who will execute that part of the work in the best and most fashionable style. ALSO—Chairs and other ornamental painting done to order, at the shortest notice.

The subscriber grateful for past encouragement in his line of business, solicits a continuance of the same. His charges will be moderate—corresponding with the times.

THOS. MARSHALL.

Halifax, Feb. 13. 4—tf

Halifax Academy.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS method to inform the citizens of Halifax and vicinity, that she hath commenced her school, and will teach the following branches of education, for the moderate sum of one dollar per month, (payable monthly,) viz Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and History She will also teach Needle Work, for one Dollar per month; and will be thankful for public patronage

N. B. Needle work, on Lace & Muslins, will be executed in the neatest manner, on moderate terms

ELLEN VASSEUR.

March 26, 3w—8

DR. N. L. B. STITH,

HAVING located himself in this Village, tenders his professional services in the various branches of Medical science, to the citizens of HALIFAX and its vicinity, and hopes by unremitted attention and assiduity to his profession, to meet and receive a portion of Public Patronage He will be found at all times at his office, above the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. A. F. Stith.

April 2, 1829. tf—9